

"Where Your Dollars Count the Most"

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Here Is the Big

January Clearance Sale

The women of Washington have been waiting for. Every Cloak, Suit, Dress, Skirt, etc., must go. Note the terrifically cut prices.

COATS—

\$6.50 Long Black Kersey Coats.....	\$2.85
\$10.00 Mannish Novelty Cloth Coats.....	\$4.85
\$12.50 Black Cloth, with Plush Collars and Belts.....	\$6.65
\$20.00 Silk-lined Black Ural Lamb, Broadcloth and Novelty Mixture Coats.....	\$9.90
\$20.00 Fur Collar Plush Coats.....	\$11.99

COAT SUITS—

\$10.00 Suits (Messes' and Women's).....	\$5.00
\$12.50 to \$16.50 Suits.....	\$8.95
\$22.50 to \$27.50 Suits.....	\$13.77
\$30.00 to \$37.50 Suits.....	\$16.95

DRESSES—

\$7.50 Silk and Serge Dresses.....	\$3.90
\$12.50 Street and Evening Dresses.....	\$6.95
\$25.00 Evening Dresses.....	\$9.90

DRESS SKIRTS—

\$2.98 Serge Skirts.....	\$1.55
\$3.00 to \$3.98 Skirts.....	\$1.85
\$4.00 to \$5.98 Skirts.....	\$2.85
Skirts worth to \$10.00.....	\$3.90

WAISTS—

Lot of 50c Waists.....	19c
\$1.00 Tailor-Made Waists, white and striped.....	44c
\$1.25 Beautiful White Waists.....	69c
\$1.50 to \$2.00 Silk and Wash Waists.....	94c
\$2.00 Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine.....	\$1.45
\$3.00 to \$4.00 Lace and Silk Waists.....	\$1.85
\$5.00 Women's Motor Raincoats.....	\$2.55
\$10.00 Women's Silk Raincoats, all colors.....	\$4.95
\$10.00 Big Black Fur Muffs.....	\$4.95
\$25.00 Black Sealette and Red Fox Sets.....	\$13.95
\$16.50 Black Fur Sets.....	\$9.90



Boys' Suits
\$1.94



69c Satine Petticoats
37c



\$1.00 Children's Sweaters
42c

Clean-Up Sale of Men's Wear

25c Men's Suspenders and Silk Four-in-Hand Ties.....	7c
\$1.00 White Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts.....	39c
15c Arrow Collars, all new styles (50c 1/2 doz.).....	9c
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Madras Shirts.....	65c
25c White Linen Cuffs.....	7c
50c and 75c Silk Neckwear.....	29c
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Pajamas.....	79c
Men's Jewelry, worth to \$1.00, including Scarf Pins, Tie Holders, Cuff Links, etc.....	15c

89c Mes-saline Silk.....	64c
39c Wide-Wale Serges.....	24c
10c Bleached Cotton.....	6 1/2c
\$1.50 Silkline Comforts.....	87c
\$1.50 Lace Curtains.....	94c

In thanking our customers for their patronage during the year about to close, we assure them that we want to be of the greatest possible service to them during the next twelvemonth, and we trust they will make full and free use of our facilities.

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Is worth only as much as the honesty and ability of the maker to live up to it. For myself I wish to say that for over five years we have been located at 407 7th street northwest, and I have yet to meet the person who can say that I have not given them honest workmanship and honest prices.

Gold Crowns and Bridge-work, \$3, \$4, \$5 Per Tooth Fillings, 50 Cents Up

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PRACTICAL DENTIST

407 7th St. N.W.

CLAIMS AMERICAS AT RAIL PEACE

Washington Attorneys Discuss General Leaning Toward Arbitration.

FACTS SHOULD BE BROAD, SAYS W. S. PENFIELD

Pan-American Court at Panama Advocated—Value of Bryan Treaties Cited by J. H. Ralston.

Before the Pan-American Scientific Congress section on international law and kindred subjects two Washington attorneys today presented discussions from a historical standpoint of the Attitude of American Countries Toward International Arbitration and the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes. The speakers were Walter S. Penfield and Jackson H. Ralston, and while they covered the same ground, those who heard them found interesting comment and information in both papers.

Mr. Penfield's paper was read first. Leading up to the conclusion that arbitration treaties should be broader, that a code of public and private international law could be established to great advantage, and that a pan-American court of arbitration should be established, Mr. Penfield sketched the main points in the history of international arbitration, throwing some of them into interesting relief as having a bearing on the question of arbitration between the Americas.

Discusses A. B. C. Mediation.

He discussed upon the so-called "A. B. C. Mediation" and the treaties between Argentina, Brazil and Chile, which seem to remove war absolutely from the fears of those nations, as far as that trio is concerned with one another. He reminded the lawyers present that President McKinley, when a congressman, had urged pan-American arbitration, that Senator Logan had done the same thing, and that Secretary Blaine worked for it. He also pointed out that the fact that two American nations, the United States and Mexico, had been the first to use the machinery of The Hague, in a dispute over money claims, Mexico losing the decision and promptly acquiescing. "And it may not be an improper deduction," said Mr. Penfield, "to say that if they had not been willing to submit their question to the tribunal for decision, The Hague court might have remained a dream, impractical because of never having been used."

In part, he said:

"The records of the different American congresses held from the first Panama congress of 1826 to the last pan-American conference of Buenos Aires of 1914 clearly show the friendly attitude of the American republics toward arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. While Mexico and the United States were the only American countries represented at the first Hague conference, at the second meeting the other American countries were present and joined in signing the convention for the peaceful adjustment of international differences. "The first countries to avail themselves of The Hague were Mexico and the United States in 1902. Since then Peru and Venezuela have appeared before the tribunal. Of the fifteen cases brought before it two have been between American countries and three between American and European countries."

For Unlimited Arbitration.

"The countries of Central America have gone on record as favoring unlimited arbitration by signing a convention in Washington in 1907, creating the Central American court of justice, which has practically unlimited jurisdiction. To date it has passed on six cases, among which were the important litigation brought by Honduras against Salvador and Guatemala. "The B. C. mediation during 1914 in the difficulties which had arisen between Mexico and the United States is one of the most interesting incidents showing the desire of the American republics for the peaceful settlement of their controversies. "It would seem that the American republics could still further advance their cause of arbitration and the peaceful settlement of international disputes if an arrangement were made whereby— "The arbitration treaties would be broader. "The code of public and private international law would be adopted. "A pan-American court of arbitration would be created, to be located in the city of Washington, where it will be equally accessible to all the American countries and where it will sit in an atmosphere in which there is a blending of the Latin and Anglo-Saxon ideals of justice and equity."

Mr. Ralston's Paper.

Mr. Ralston's paper led up to the conclusion that the peace treaties between the United States and South American countries confirm the general attitude of the Americas toward the peaceful solution of international difficulties. "These treaties constitute the last and greatest evidence," he said, "that among the Americas the preservation of peace by every means possible is the paramount duty resting upon statesmen. "Mr. Ralston said, in part: "I am disposed to believe that an important reason for our peculiar extension of arbitration has been the lack on the part of several American nations of a distinctive foreign policy. Foreign policies are made up, roughly, of fear and avarice, sometimes strongly scented with altruism, but on analysis this largely proves, chemically speaking, negligible. Happy is the nation whose only foreign policy is to treat honorably all associates in the family of nations. The American nations have not found it necessary to study how to gain political advantages at the expense of others, or to hold assumed advantages through doubtful means. "They have had no past to live down, no revenges to satisfy, no international outrages to justify. It has, therefore, been possible for them to meet one another upon a common basis, recognizing themselves, as among gentlemen, the obligations of courtesy, forbearance and justice."

He continued:

"The wonder is not that the Americas have forwarded the cause of international arbitration, but when we examine into it it would be necessary to find out how it could be accomplished in this direction. "When examining the North and

South American arbitral treaties we are struck with the constant reservation from arbitration of questions which are considered to involve the vital interests, independence or honor of the contracting states, and as it is sometimes said, which affect themselves under some moral obligation, or for reasons of policy, the parties involved choose to give it efficacy. In other words, the position toward peace existing, exactly the same end could be accomplished without a treaty of arbitration as with it.

Questions of Honor.

"We say this because there is no question imaginable which may not be declared by one nation or the other to involve its honor, its independence or its vital interests. To illustrate: The nation which is subjected to a charge of denial of justice may well declare, if it see fit, that such a suggestion constitutes a reflection on its honor, and that the question of its existence is not a fit subject for arbitration. The nation whose territorial limits are alleged to be in doubt by another party may decline to arbitrate because such proceedings would affect its independence or its vital interests. "After discussing some of the treaties and the questions of honor involved in recent years, Mr. Ralston said: "Confirmatory of the general attitude of the Americas as to the peaceful solution of international difficulties is their conduct with regard to the Bryan peace treaties, as they are called. These treaties embody an idea first elaborated by the recent Secretary of State, which idea received the emphatic endorsement of the president of the United States, and under his direction, Mr. Bryan put it into effect."

Value of Peace Pacts.

"While some thirty treaties have already been signed among the signatories being practically all of the nations south of us, actual exchanges have only taken place between the United States and sixteen other nations, among the Americas being Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Paraguay and Uruguay. These treaties embody the last and greatest evidence that among the Americas the preservation of peace by every means humanly possible is the paramount duty resting upon statesmen. They point the way directly toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes, and more to think in terms of peace rather than in terms of war."

Prof. Burr Shows the Need of Good General Training for Engineer Specialists

Addressing subsection 6 of the section of the general congress devoted to education, Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University spoke this morning on "The Relative Importance of General Training in Engineering Branches to Extreme Specialization."

Mr. Burr said, in part: "A special field of engineering is related in many ways to other fields, and advances in any one of them affect frequently to a material extent the industry in many other fields. The engineer, therefore, should receive general educational training in engineering as far as fundamentals are concerned."

The present demand is toward a broader and more general engineering training on which to base specializations—i.e., to decrease excessive drill in mechanics and mathematics, and to devote more time to fundamental matters or general principles. The trend of specialization may be less narrow and more effective. In such educational work there would be ample opportunity for legitimate computation and design work of a general character and of laboratory work suitable to illustrate general principles and to illustrate such full technical information and practice as may properly be reached in the professional school. It is pointed out that law and medical schools follow essentially such a plan, in which the ultimate specialization is made only after the general professional education is completed."

Lauds Commercial Schools, Urging Further Co-Operation With Nation's Business Men

Addressing the section on education of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at the Pan-American Union yesterday afternoon, John H. Fahey of Boston, president of the National Association of Commerce of the United States, said:

"Frequently, as business men, we are prone to criticize our educational system, to get impatient with it and feel it to be behind as compared with other countries, but I am one of those who believe that, as a matter of fact, to whatever extent this may be true, the business men themselves are largely to blame for it."

"Yet I believe we are laying emphasis very wisely first of all upon the education of our youth, and the ages of fourteen and sixteen in those countries where we have begun to develop the commercial high schools, a type which has been very successfully developed in Germany. We have quite a considerable number of schools of that character in this country now. The city of Boston has not a fair representative, possibly a little better than most of those in the country—it has been established something like nine years and is at present educating a little less than 1,600 pupils. "That these schools are doing useful work is again attested by the fact that their graduates are taken at once with great avidity by our business firms. Places are waiting for them whenever they show their ability and fitness for the work."

Urges Further Co-Operation.

"I believe that the co-operation already begun can go still further. As far as our business organizations are concerned, every city of any size in this country should have a committee of education among its business men. There is an appreciation of that on the part of the National Federation of Business Men, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and the American Association of Commerce. We are just completing a committee to get co-operation with universities and to devise a means for better co-operation between them. "So far as the international field is concerned, I believe there is wisdom in the suggestion made during this congress that organized methods should be devised for the exchange of students between the Americas, and that the American, and for better organized methods of co-operation between the business men of these countries. And likewise we believe in sending some of our leading business men to these countries. Out of it can come a great advantage. In educating our youth we must not neglect our business men themselves."

Merits of the Short Course in Agricultural Colleges Explained by H. L. Russell

The material service rendered by the University of Wisconsin in the matter of secondary agricultural instruction through the development of what is known as the "short course" at the university, was told by Dean H. L. Russell of the college of agriculture of the university. In this course, he said, submatriculate work of a practical character is given to farm boys. It was inaugurated in 1905, being the first course of instruction of this type in the United States, and has been a decided success. Some phase of instruction of this character has now been given in practically all the colleges of agriculture. "In the last three years, Prof. Russell said, there also have been established county short courses in agriculture, which are carried on in the respective counties in which the agricultural representatives are located. These representatives are able to conduct a course of instruction in agriculture at practically negligible cost, while at the same time they have

charge of the agricultural training in the county training school for the training of rural teachers.

11,000,000 Horsepower Used by the Factories in America Operating With Electricity

Philip Torchio, electrical engineer of New York, delivered an illustrated address before the engineering section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at the Raleigh Hotel this afternoon, in which he said that manufacturers of the United States now use over 11,000,000 horsepower of electric power annually.

"Adding the central stations and the street and electric railways, and, say 2,000,000 horsepower of electric power from the other classifications, Mr. Torchio said, we obtain a total of 13,000,000 horsepower used in the form of electricity in the United States, or, in other words, one-sixth of all the prime power used in this country."

Commercial Education as Taught in Germany, Is Theme of Dr. Ernest Farrington

An address by Dr. Ernest Farrington of Columbia University, delivered this afternoon before the commercial education subcommittee of the congress, dealt with the commercial type of education in Germany.

The speaker said: "During the twenty-five years from 1882 to 1907 Germany underwent a marvelous transformation from an agricultural to an industrial nation. The education of the German youth for commerce has played its part in this change. In Germany specialization is the order of the day. Every effort is made to find out early what a lad can do best, and he is then trained thoroughly for that particular work and for no other. All this results in a vocational stratification which parallels the social stratification so characteristic of German life. "Germany has two distinct educational systems, one for the masses and the other for the classes. Commercial education cross-sections them both, and appears in the curriculum of all levels of commercial schools, middle commercial schools and higher commercial schools."

Highest Group of Schools.

After describing the primary and middle schools, the speaker concluded: "In the highest group of commercial

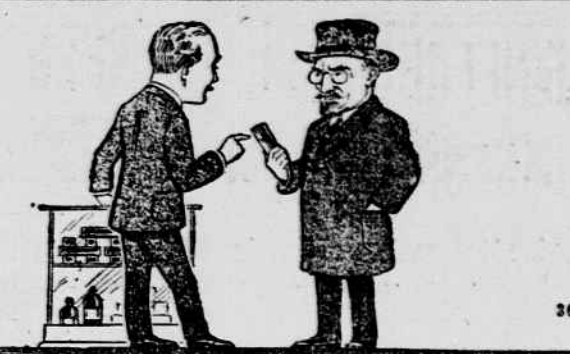
schools appear the colleges of commerce, schools which are well worthy to rank alongside the old-line universities with which they are legally on a par. The establishment of the commercial college is the result, rather than a contributory cause, of Germany's commercial progress, but it aids far in the future to enhance that progress even more. Training for the civil and municipal service, together with opportunities for modern language training, are perhaps the most striking features of colleges of commerce. Private and semi-public activity figures largely in their foundation and support, and show one phase of the spirit of co-operation which brings out the most important lesson we can learn from a consideration of German commercial education."

R. G. Brown Addresses Meeting of the Engineering Section on Water Power Regulation

Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, Minn., noted among engineers as one of this country's experts on water power, delivered an address today before the engineering section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress at the Raleigh Hotel on the laws and regulations regarding the use of water in pan-American countries. Mr. Brown declared that water resources are the constantly disclosed, ever available and continuously renewed sources of nature's bounty to man. "Real conservation," Mr. Brown said, "demands the greatest and most immediate prevention of the constantly wasting energy from undeveloped water powers." He said that the cause of the uneconomic waste of water powers in all countries is that legislation for the regulation and use of water resources instead of promoting their use has become an obstacle to their use. "Legislation," he declared, "has not kept pace with the progress in the science of water-power development and use."

Urges "World" as Thought Unit.

"Thinking in terms of the nation is destroying the people of Europe at the rate of 10,000 a day," said Prof. Edward A. Ross of the University of Wisconsin at a meeting of the American Sociological Society. "Is it not high time we were thinking in terms of some international league of peace, world federation or some other unit capable of keeping the peace without stereotyping the status quo and hindering the progress of the test and the success of the adapted."



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In 10c or 25c tubes. Powder, 25c tin. At your druggist's or mailed on receipt of price



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Thursday's Bargain Sale Sparkles With Savings

25c Fancy Art Goods
15c

Choice of scarfs, shams, pillow tops, dollies, pin cushions, vanity bags, laundry bags, cretonne covered trinket boxes, glove boxes and handkerchief boxes.

STORE HOURS: 8:45 to 6

KING'S PALACE

810-816 Seventh Street

50c Holland Window Shades
29c

Excellent quality heavy Holland Shades, in blue and tan, with dust-proof rollers. Complete with nickel pull, slat, nails and brackets.

\$1.25 Yard-wide Satin Messaline
79c

Beautiful quality all-silk satin messaline with permanent luster and durability. In light blue, pink, Copenhagen, navy, emerald, bowling green, plum, taupe, or solid colors. Terra cotta, gold and black.

100 DOZEN MEN'S COLLARS

2 for 25c Brands Sizes 10 to 20

Greatest of all our many great collar purchases—an event that will be the signal for thousands of economical men to buy all the collars needed for a year to come. Styles limited only by good taste—the variety is almost boundless. High, low and medium folds; new wings and pokes; turndowns; low collars, and soft collars. Popular brands every man knows. Note that boys' as well as men's sizes are included. 5c each, 15c and 25c Cuffs, at 5c pr.

19c Curtain Poles
7c

A big After Xmas chance for housekeepers. 4-foot large white enameled curtain poles at less than half price. Made with 1 1/2 inch silver finished knobs. Complete with fixtures.

Do You Save King's Palace Trading Stamps? They Are Valuable

Purchase of 400 Fine Coats

The cream of the season's materials and styles, closed out from

THE NEW YORK COAT COMPANY,

141-143 West 28th Street, New York City

Our buyer just sends word of a coat purchase that for size and values offered outclasses any similar deal of the year. Belted and straight models in each of these three lots. Both fur-trimmed and plain styles. Black and colors. Materials are black zibeline, black cheviot, black Ural lamb, broadcloth, corduroy and fancy mixtures.

Women's \$10 Coats .. \$5.00

Women's \$15 Coats .. \$9.50

Women's \$20 & \$25 Coats .. \$12.50

The Height of Economy in Buying Bedwear.

\$3.00 Australian Blankets \$1.98

12-4 Size, Measuring 72x84 Inches.

Extra large, extra heavy and extra durable—blankets with all the warmth and fluffiness of the expensive all-wool kinds. In white and tan, with wide fancy striped borders.

\$5.00 Lambswool Blankets, \$3.85

12-4 California Lamb's Wool Blankets of finest quality, with no superior for the money. Bound with silk. In white, with pink and blue borders.

\$3.00 Lounging Robe Blankets, \$1.49

Large, warm Blankets. In the size for making full robes. In Indian and oriental patterns of all colors.

\$1.00 Baby Robe Blankets, 49c

Half price for handsome, serviceable Baby Robe Blankets, in pink and blue kindergarten patterns. Size 42x50 inches.

Holiday Goods

Prices Go Down Still Lower to Insure Quick Riddance.

Articles Worth Up to 50c. 15c

Among many other useful and artistic articles are hand-painted plaques, cups and saucers, mustard jars, olive dishes, pin trays, ash trays, pipe racks, smoking stands and marble statuary.

Articles Worth Up to 75c. 35c

Choose from Japanese vases, hair receivers, manicure sets, powder boxes, bread and butter plate sets, coaster sets, work-boxes, shaving sets, sandwich baskets, salt and pepper sets, &c.

Clearance of Women's 25c and 50c Neckwear 19c

Remainder of holiday assortments to be closed out at a reduction. Choice of high-back lace collars, embroidered organza-collars, embroidered collar and cuff sets, lace collars and hand scarfs.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 Lingerie Waists ... 79c

With Convertible Collars and Long Sleeves

A number of beautiful models in all-over embroidered and all-over batiste. Some have fronts of narrow embroidered panels and fine tucks; some are semi-tailored; others are in dainty trimmed effects.

\$3.00 Silk Blouses \$1.98

Sure to find your favorite among these charming Crepe de Chine, Tulle, Taffeta and Plaid Silk Blouses. Complete color range. Trimmed and tailored models, with long sleeves and convertible collars.

Tomorrow You Can Buy Boys' \$5 Overcoats, and Mackinaws, at \$3.89

Sizes 3 to 12 Years

A clearaway of about fifty smart garments, consisting of Russian Military Style Overcoats and the popular Plaid Mackinaws. All are excellently tailored for long wear, and there's a wide range of patterns.

Boys' \$2.00 Sweaters ... \$1.25

Choice of our entire stock of fine Wool Sweaters, in sizes 26 to 34; necks or shawl collars; in light and dark gray, cardinal, garnet and white.

Boys' 50c Golf Caps, 29c

High-grade Velour Golf Caps, in plaids and checks; rich color combinations; silk-taped seams.